

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY : NOVEMBER 26.

The selection of a successor to the late Col. Baird may develop into a fight of patronage against promotion.

Thanksgiving will be the cause of some sure money out of Turkey, but here, it will not mean a steel clad collector.

Europe is realizing that the United States must be counted upon in every field of trade and endeavor, so the sugar conference will not be complete without representatives from the United States.

If the latest contest does not appease San Francisco's perverted appetite for prize fights, then the law for the protection of the aged and infirm should be invoked to save Jeffries' next opponent.

Li Hung Chang lost his life because of the Manchurian convention, according to the latest reports, but his will not be the only Chinese life lost in connection with Russia's invasion of the empire.

There will be more than one thrill of remembrance of snowy hillside, and jangling bells and rosy cheeks and prancing horses upon reading of the New York cold snap, and perhaps just as many reminiscent rheumatic twinges which will preclude envy.

Dewey will now face harder work in going through the reams of testimony in the court-martial than he did at Manila, and the worst of it is that no matter how he comes out of it he will find the people are not all with him as they were on a previous occasion.

## HAWAII'S FOOD FISH.

The U. S. Fish Commissioner has just issued the elaborate reports of experts on the fishes in the waters of Porto Rico. What the Spanish Government failed to do in centuries, Prof. Barton W. Evermann, on behalf of the United States has done within one year. With the reports are forty-nine superb colored engravings of the principal fish, done by that unrivalled master of the art of painting from marine life, Mr. H. A. Baldwin, who was recently in these islands and prepared equally fine pictures of Hawaiian fish. These will appear after the Albatross has finished her investigations during the coming months.

Prof. Evermann's report on the fish of Porto Rico illustrates the modification of animal life and habits due to the environment. There is only a narrow shore line around the island of Porto Rico; beyond it the sides are steep, and rocky and without shelter from the storms. Some of the fish, therefore, develop spines and hooks with which they can fasten themselves to rocks and coral and the algae and withstand the heavy seas.

The inland rivers often swell into torrents and endanger the lives of the fresh water fish. This constant danger has modified the habits of these fish so that they burrow holes in the banks and retire within them during a freshet.

The report says that there is an abundance of edible fish in the waters of that island, but the local markets are indifferently supplied and the prices of fish are high. It appears therefore that the Hawaiian Islands are not the only tropical possessions of America which have at present an abundant supply of fish food which is not available.

In this connection, we may refer to the report, lately issued, on the "Marine Resources of the British West Indies." From this much may be learned which should aid us in developing our own fish resources. Regarding the resources of Cape Colony, this report says, "three or four years ago, the fishing industry was in a primitive state, small boats and hand lines being used. Today, as the results of investigations, a vast enterprise has been built up and trawling areas of over one thousand square miles have been discovered and are becoming rapidly a source of food and wealth."

Nearly all of the fisheries of the tropical countries have been carried on in the crudest way. It is only within a few years that intelligence and invention has been applied to the northern fisheries, with the result that fish food is extremely cheap in the temperate zones. It was said, twenty years ago, that the fish in the Atlantic, near the great sea ports, were becoming scarce. But improved methods have been adopted and abundance of sea food discovered in the deeper waters.

It is an indisputable fact that there is an abundance of marine food near our own islands. But we do not know how to reach it. For many years the local demand did not encourage any large enterprise in the fisheries. Even now there is some question as to the limit of the demand. We advocated, several years since, the methods of the Parisian markets, where the fish, after being brought several hundred miles from the ocean are placed alive in tanks. Such an arrangement will require skill and capital, and we are not yet prepared for such an investment. We have a strong popular sentiment in favor of good roads, bridges, and public buildings, but when it comes to getting a fair supply of food fish, the whole community grumbles at its present outrageous cost, and then does nothing about it. Perhaps the visit of the Albatross may stimulate us to make fish food the very cheapest food in our market.

## "THE MOST VALUABLE CITIZEN."

Several years ago, when Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York he gave to the world a letter of introduction of which the following is an extract:

"I commend to your courtesy Mr. Jacob A. Rills of New York, the bearer of this letter. Mr. Rills is my warm personal friend, and is a man whose services to the public have been such as to make him one of the most valuable citizens in New York."

Who then is this "most valuable citizen of New York?" Is he a graduate of one of our great universities? Is he a descendant of the Puritans, or of the Cavaliers, or of the old Holland stock which peopled Manhattan Island? No. Only a stray-away from Denmark, who has just told the story of his life in the Outlook; and it is a story that should be read in every school.

He was a poor Danish boy who had learned the trade of a carpenter in Denmark. For the love of a maid, he crossed the seas in the steerage and faced an alien and the most intelligent race of the earth. He drifted about the country; worked in the iron mines of Pennsylvania; became a recruit, in the city of New York, of the French army in 1871, because he hated Germany for despoiling his Fatherland, but did not leave as the Franco-German war ended; he sees Dana of the N. Y. Sun and is given a "quarter" for a meal; sleeps on door steps and under wagons; is glad to get old bread rolls and bones from the refuse of Delmonico's kitchen; is cold and hungry, sleeps in a Station House and is robbed of the jacket which holds the picture of his girl who is beyond the ocean; does odd jobs for food; goes West and sells extension tables and fails in that business; sells flat irons and is a good "drummer;" is always learning the English language, and also saves a little money. Then he becomes a reporter on a Long Island paper; leaves that occupation and is a book peddler; becomes a reporter for the N. Y. News Association. He is marvelously wide awake and restless in news gathering; he buys a small newspaper on credit and is owner and editor and soon pays off his debt; he becomes engaged to the girl he left behind him; instinctively he joins the Reformers and believes in the "consecrated pen."

He marries, and becomes the police reporter of the N. Y. Tribune, and his life work begins. He has a restless energy and excels in gathering news. His office is near to Police Headquarters and he becomes a power by reason of his industry and thorough methods of investigation. Though only a reporter, he soon becomes a man with a mission to inform the world of the misery that lies in it, and he does so truthfully and bravely. He publishes a book, "How the Other Half Lives," and his mission becomes known to the best people of the city. These slowly gather around him, especially well bred women and wealthy men. He begins a crusade for little parks in the crowded parts of the city, and in this Tammany strikes at him. He holds up to execration the miserable, disease breeding tenement houses. He wins a victory in the enactment of sanitary laws and publishes, "A Ten Years' War," in which he shows how light is let into the dark and filthy places, and the children of the poor are gladdened by a few flowers and a little green grass. He walks the streets at night with one Theodore Roosevelt and shows him the pottness of the City government. But he remains a newspaper reporter to the end. It is his work, more than any other's, that evolves those vast structures in which the poor are decently housed.

Writers urgently declare that the perils of American civilization lies in the abnormal conditions of city life; that sound democracy is stifled in its field air. A self-educated Danish boy comes over to America and teaches the Christian churches, the university men and women, the political leaders, the wise instructors, the best methods of municipal reform. He has the brain of Herbert Spencer to investigate and the spirit of Christ to inspire him. Is it then strange that the President of the United States said "he is on the whole the most valuable citizen in New York?"

## CLAIMS ALL IN SIGHT.

The Hawaiian press is in a turmoil over the propriety of the name chosen for the Home Rule party. The Home Rule Republican has most strenuously defended the wisdom of taking on the last section of the name, while Ke Aloha Aloha insists that there should be no change at all.

The latter journal is reactionary, insisting upon the good old days and that there is no future but that which comes from the Hawaiian rule, and argues consistently against any change in title of the Hawaiian party. To the argument of impropriety of altering the title the Home Rule Republican in its issue of Wednesday comes back in a long article, quoting first from First Corinthians, xlii, 11: "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things;" and continuing:

"The following is our word to the Hawaiian people: When we were not Americans, our thoughts were not American, but as we have become American, we must do away with that which is un-American. Therefore, as we have cast aside the opposition held by us towards Americans, we should also do likewise in our Anti-Republican feelings. For the reason that since the party of the nation has adopted this name and by so doing it made three factions of the Republican party here in these islands. They are as follows: Missionary Republicans, Anti-Missionary Republicans and the Home Rule Republicans. Of these three Republican factions, the Home Rule is the best of them."

That party of travelling congressmen must have had a hoodoo among the number, for three transports in succession came to grief under them. It seems a rather high price to pay for spreading information about the Philippines, but the members will be all the more willing to vote supplies for the transport service now that they have seen how magnificently the great ships are handled.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

The statement of the public lands is one which will be read with more than passing interest by all who have followed the discussion of the future of the Territory. The size of the public domain is such that its conservation becomes a question of more than ordinary importance and the officers in charge of the land system are carefully considering every step taken.

The amount of rentals seems very small, but this must be taken with the knowledge that many of the leases were made long ago, some of them perhaps being given to favored supporters of a monarch, and that when these leases come in again they will be subject to advances of from 100 to 1,000 per cent. if ever they are re-leased. On the whole the statement indicates that there must be exercised the most rigid control of the lands, so that they may become the homes of the people. There is not such a quantity of them that they may be alienated without assurance that a home will spring upon each plot which is capable of supporting a family.

The statement on the whole will be of service in showing the head of the National land bureau what conditions are to be met here, and at the same time to indicate the necessity of making any legislation which may be enacted, of a special nature, so as to give full protection to the Hawaiian people. The list of the leases on this island which is included will show that there is more government land here than is thought by many people, and that some of it will be in the market very soon.

## UNDER CIVIL CONTROL.

While the mainland press is discussing the possibility of the return of the control of the Philippines to the military, there seems to be one point which is overlooked. Such a step would place the United States in a false position in the eyes of the world, and this is just what is not to be expected of President Roosevelt.

The President is looked upon as distinctly a military President by the men of the army, since he came to the front during the late war, was breveted a brigadier during that struggle, and was in the service with many of the present general officers. While it would add to the glory and importance of the army to have the control of the islands of the far East given over to them, there would be in the act such a step backwards that it is not reasonable to expect that it will be taken upon the showing made up to the present time.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm, and the tribesmen come to know that retribution for any outbreak is swift and sure. They do not think the army was given sufficient training and in their opinion a further campaign would be of service in producing quiet all over the islands. All of which would redound to the credit of American arms, for if once the army was called upon to sweep the islands, no one doubts that it would be done.

To offset this opinion, which must be given great weight coming from the sources that it does, every member of Congress, whether of the upper or lower branch of the legislative body, who has made the trip to the new possession this year, returns with nothing but praises for Governor Taft. He is hailed on all sides as the man of the hour, and to him is given much praise for the wonders which have been accomplished in the government of the people. Much has been in the line of experiment for the study of the habits of mind of the only partially modernized races, which the new forces meet, is not to be accomplished in a day. The policy which meets with the most criticism is that of placing the former insurgent leaders in places of power, yet this is a plan which has commended itself with force to every member of the commission, and despite the several failures which have been recorded, they have not lost faith in the ultimate success of the plan. The hope is not vain that the people will see the advantages which will come from advancing under the new conditions, and that the result will be a hearty avowal of determination to co-operate to secure the best government of the islands along lines which will be laid down by this country, but which will be modified according to conditions which are local.

It would be a step backward to give over the control of the islands to the military. The opposition now going on is not warfare, the resistance is not coming from any organized head, the so called Filipino Republic is a thing of the past, and the only legitimate future for the races there is development along lines which will make them useful citizens of the Great Republic. No matter what Lopez may say. Even if Warren spends the year in investigation, the die once cast there is no looking backward for America. The tie has been set and the islands will be governed and held. The military arm of the service is necessary. It will be kept and in force, but the government of the people will go on along civil lines. Education will solve the problem and the next generation will take kindly to the ways of Americans.

It is consoling that at length the crusade against waterfront rats seems in a fair way to be inaugurated along approved lines. The money has been ready for some days, the man is on his way to begin the work. There is a source of gratification that the influential men of the community will not be frightened from the path they have marked out by idle threat or airy denunciations. The necessity for taking protection steps is a present one. It cannot await the calling together of a body of legislators who without doubt would inaugurate proceedings by voting no confidence in every thing and then discussing the Volcano road for a month before getting down to business.

The shake up of Utah followed upon the complete overturning of state politics and may be turned into an omen. General Buller will never be converted to the theory that talk is cheap.—Washington Star.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss A. Horner is in Honolulu from Hawaii.

Mr. C. D. Larkin came in from Maui ports on the 17th.

Judge Little was an incomes by way of the last Kinau.

Dr. Shorey has found an alkaloid poison in Polynesian regia beans.

C. T. Amama was discharged from bankruptcy by Judge Estee yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Prouty is a guest of friends in town, having come over from Hilo during the week.

The J. A. Cummins went to Puuloa yesterday afternoon for a load of sixty tons of salt.

Mr. C. Kunst came in on the Sierra.

Mrs. Jared Smith arrived Tuesday from the colonies.

The public schools will be closed on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, and will remain closed Friday.

Mr. S. M. Damon has recovered from his illness, and will probably soon be able to come to his office.

Manuel Fragoza de Mello, a former subject of Portugal, was made a citizen of the United States yesterday.

Louis von Tempsky, manager of Halekalea ranch, is just recovering from a serious attack of appendicitis.

The schooner Valialua went ashore at Kahului on Saturday, but was pulled off without being damaged.

Scaffolding has been erected about the new convent building on Fort street, preparatory to applying the cement finish to the front.

O. A. Stevens came down from Hilo on the Kinau, and will go from here to the Philippines, where he expects to remain three or four years.

Professor Lyons says that the planet Venus is now ranging away from Jupiter and Saturn. The latter two will be in conjunction next Thursday.

Ewa mill finished grinding on Thursday. It will now be shut down for three weeks, during which repairs and alterations in connection with the new mill will be made.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd is going to Maui next week to investigate possible land openings. From Maui he will go to Hawaii, and will probably be gone about two weeks.

About 7 p. m. yesterday, two of Pain's cars tried to solve the long vexed problem of passing each other on the same track. The spectacle was witnessed on King street, near Fort.

The new office for the United States army quartermaster, which has been in course of construction on the Drilled grounds, is rapidly nearing completion. It is a substantial, well-built structure.

A Japanese storekeeper of Alea, Yamoto, drove upon the Rapid Transit track in Palama Saturday, seemingly believing the noise of the bell came from a tram car. The wagon was overturned, but little damage was done.

The federal grand jury is called to meet today. It will consider at this time the case of a Hilo man alleged to have raised a money order. Marshal Hendry returned from that city yesterday, after having subpoenaed half a dozen witnesses in the case.

About fifty Epworth Leaguers took part in a trolley ride given last night in honor of Miss Christy Tackaberry. The party went over the system and ended up at the Methodist parsonage, where refreshments were partaken of and a social hour spent.

A large number of people attended the luau given at Waimea to celebrate the first birthday of H. Parker Widemann. Among the Honolulu people who were present were Sam Parker, Captain Ross, Mr. McCrossen, Judge Geo. A. Davis, Albert Cunha and others.

A Porto Rican found guilty by a jury in Circuit Court of burglary in the second degree (the attempted to break into a house but the crime was frustrated) was sent to the reef for a term of one year by Judge Humphreys yesterday morning.

High Sheriff Brown held his annual inspection of the police force Saturday morning. There were thirty-five men, not counting the officers of the patrol division, and Sheriff Brown was much pleased with their appearance. Another inspection and drill will be held this week.

The fund to bring the Olympic Club team down is steadily growing, and is now close upon \$20. Final word will be sent to Manager Muma, early next week. It is now pretty certain that the Olympics will come down, as the gates for the two games will undoubtedly net a sum large enough to more than make up any shortage in the subscription list.

A hydraulic engineer is likely to be soon sent to Hawaii by the United States government as a result of the representations made by Secretary Cooper upon the occasion of his recent visit to Washington. The engineer is to examine into the water supply, and the best methods of conserving it, and will make a thorough investigation on all the islands.

Collector Chamberlain has been notified that in the future the Philippines will be treated as domestic territory, and no more export bonds are to be accepted for Philippine shipments. Until the Supreme Court passes upon the case American shippers of goods to the islands will have to pay both foreign and domestic duty, one of the other to be refunded later.

Hackfeld &amp; Co. have filed application in the Supreme Court for a writ of error against the Hilo Railroad, Smith &amp; Corey, and Herman Elderts, all of Hilo. The application grows out of the result of a decision in the Fourth Circuit Court at Hilo, wherein judgment was given in favor of the defendant in error, and for refusal to find for the plaintiff in error the present action is brought.

Harry L. Evans, of the Hawaiian Ballasting Company, is said to have fallen heir to a fortune of £20,000 in England. Some time ago he was notified that a public house in Wales, which had been willed to him by a relative was wanted by a railroad company for right of way, and the Hongkong Maru brought the information that the deal had been closed and Evans was to receive about £20,000, and from there go to Wales.

Chicken thieves have been busy in Pauoa valley during the past week and several hen roosts have been despoiled. Friday night the chicken-coop of a Chinese at the corner of Nuuanu avenue and Pauoa road was entered and a few choice fowls mysteriously disappeared.

At an early hour yesterday morning the hen-coop of another Chinese who lives near the Atkinson premises, was broken into and seven hens stolen. Not only did the robbers take away the Chinaman's chickens, but they destroyed the coop as well. The matter is now in the hands of the police. The nationality of the intruders is not known.

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E. Worthington, the head luna of Kahuku plantation, returned in the Kinau from a three weeks' vacation in Hawaii. With him was his famous white mule, which is known to every man, woman and child on the other side. Mr. Worthington will soon return to Kahuku.